OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1750. [N°. 344.]

Thou——
Would'ſt ſee the World abroad, and have a Share
In all the Follies and the Tumults there;
Thou would'ſt, forſooth, be ſomething in the State,
And But'neſs thou would'ſt have, and would'ſt create.
COWLEY.

IT is a common Remark of modern political Writers, that all *Europe*, at leaſt the *Chriſtian* Part of it, is a great Republic, of which the Members intereſt themſelves in the State of the whole, as well as in their own particular Concerns. *Ruſſia*, how-, 'till the Conqueſts of *Peter* the Great, was to be ex-d from this Syſtem of Combination; and perhaps the , ſince they have attended ſo much to the Councils and ions of other Powers, ought to be admitted into it. reſent, we may make the Remark quite general, that *urope*, *Chriſtians*, *Mahometans*, and *Pagans*, thoſe of *Grecian*, the *Romiſh*, and the *Proteſtant* Faith, are en-d in this Union.

I would except any Nation at this Day, it ſhould be *Polanders*, who have ſcarce ſo much Conſiſtency among ſelves as will enable them to coalize effectually with Neighbours. But as we know there are many true ots among that brave People, who have as quick a e as any other Men of both the general and their own icular Benefit, I make no Doubt but they would give ght to their Country in any deſperate Criſis, where the Balance of Power was in imminent Danger, and the e threatened with Subjection to a particular Member.

nd this, I am inclined to think, is as much as can be nably expected from any Member of this Union, in ontroverſy where it's own Intereſt is not immediately erned, and it is not bound by any particular Alliance reaty. The Obligations of Treaties indeed ought to more ſacred than they are generally found. If they to be cancelled at the Pleaſure, or for the Convenience, ne of the Parties, when the full Execution of them is ſary to the other, there had better be no ſuch Com-s ſubſiſting at all: There would be then no Reliance what aroſe from preſent Intereſt, and the Danger of a ppointment could proceed only from a wrong Judge-t of that Intereſt. But this is not the modern State of , in which there is a Multiplicity, and ſome think plexity, of reciprocal Engagements. Now this Power, that, is continually calling on ſome other for Perform-, and continually entering into new Stipulations for the ger Enforcement of the old.

This being the Caſe, it is obvious how much Precaution ght to be uſed by every State in the making of offenſive defenſive Alliances; that it does not take on itſelf re than it can readily perform, or a heavier Share of the mon Burthen than is proportional to the Aſſiſtance it ght expect in return, in caſe of Diſtreſs. The People o do more than this, ſeem to do more than their Duty, even more than can well be reconciled with their true tereſt.

The Character of a Buſy-body in other Men's Matters always been held in Contempt. It ſeldom fails hurting him who bears it, in his Fortune at leaſt, and ſometimes in his Bones: For the uſual Method is among Principals, when they come to a right Underſtanding with each other, to lay as much as they can of the Cauſe of their Diſpute upon the officious Tool who intermeddled in it, and to load him with as much as poſſible of the Diſgrace and Expence incurred on the Occaſion. It is well if he does not make both Parties his Enemies: But of this he may be ſure, that neither has been his hearty Friend when his Aſſiſtance was moſt courted. It was only becauſe he put himſelf in the Way that they made Uſe of him as a Bridge or Upping-block, to ſurmount Difficulties which had been otherwiſe leſs eaſily got over: And when the Service is done, they conſider him no more than they would the ſaid Bridge or Upping-Block, and only do not join to ſuppreſs him, becauſe he may be neceſſary for the ſame ſervile Office hereafter.

Tho' *Europe*, as I obſerved, be repreſented as one great Republic, it is ſo in a very looſe and imperfect Senſe of that Word. There is no common Head over the ſeveral States that compoſe it; and the chief Object of their Union is to prevent any ſuch Head from ariſing. There is no general Council or Tribunal, held by Deputies from the ſeveral Members, in which the common Intereſt of the whole is kept continually in Equipoiſe, and the ſeveral Matters of Controverſy betwixt them are adjudged and determined before they kindle into an actual Flame.

Henry the Fourth of *France* had indeed in Idea an Inſtitution ſomewhat of this Nature: But he did not live to complete his Scheme; nor had perhaps the Completion of it been practicable, if he had lived many Years longer. It ſhould ſeem, that the Princes of *Europe*, ſince his Time, have been of this Opinion, becauſe they have never reſumed ſo plauſible a Project. In fact, the Monarch that could make ſuch a Project go down with his Cotemporaries, would by ſo doing betray an Influence dangerous to the common Safety he muſt pretend to have in View. He would naturally become a ſort of Head to the Union he had the Art and Addreſs to eſtabliſh: Which Headſhip, ſeconded by Views leſs moderate than the Pretenſions that acquired it, and managed by the ſame Art, might in Time prove fatal to the whole Body.

If we would look for a State, now exiſting in *Europe*, which ſuch a Combination of all the States, were it ever to take Place, would the neareſt reſemble, I think we ſhall find it in the *German* Empire; ſome few Exceptions, as in particular that of an acknowleged Head, being admitted. But the Head of the Empire is more ſo in Name and Form, than in Reality. In fact, he is rather as a Preſident, choſen by common Conſent, to regulate and give Courſe to the Determinations of the Dyet, and the ſeveral Colleges and Tribunals, than as a political Chief who can controul and direct their Deliberations. The ſeveral Princes and States are free, and all *ſui Juris*, except in thoſe Points which they have mutually agreed to for the Benefit of the whole Union. Nor are the Republics of *Swiſſerland* and the *Low Countries* much unlike the *Germanic* Aſſociation: For tho' they have not Princes in particular Diſtricts, their ſeveral Cantons or Provinces are all diſtinct Commonwealths, which are independent on each other, except in thoſe Articles on which their common Union is formed. Caſes have not been uncommon, in which the Members of the *Swiſs*, as well as the *German* Republic, have been at actual Hoſtility with each other.

Now in all ſuch Societies, it ſeems to be the peculiar Felicity of that Member which has the greateſt Power of Independency in itſelf, or can enjoy the greateſt Number of ſeparate Advantages, without further Concern in the State of it's Neighbours than the immediate Object of their Society requires. *Holland*, in the Seven United Provinces, has more Trade, more Riches, than the other Six. If the other Six were therefore divided, Three againſt Three, upon any Queſtion that did not regard the Terms of their Confederacy, or the Trade and Commerce of *Holland*, certainly the *Hollanders* would be very imprudent, either to neglect the Advantages they enjoy, or to laviſh away the whole Produce and Benefit of them in thoſe other Provinces, to compromiſe Diſputes which could not ſenſibly affect them by their Continuance.

I conſider *Great Britain* as a Member of the *European* Confederacy for the Preſervation of the common Liberty; but, at the ſame time, as more free and independent in herſelf than any other Member, and as having more ſeparate Advantages, which ſhe may enjoy without Injury to, or further Connection with, them, than her Share in the common Intereſt, and the Means of promoting the Circulation of her own Commerce, render neceſſary. And in this Light muſt it not ſeem ſtrange, that ſhe is as much, if not more, entangled in the Affairs of other Nations, in conſequence of her raſh and ill-judged Engagements, than the greateſt of thoſe Powers whoſe Vicinity or Intereſt render them naturally ſubject to ſuch Embarraſſments? Is not this being too buſy, and involving ourſelves in Difficulties which need never have reached us, but which we are bound in Honour to get thro' when we have once taken them voluntarily upon ourſelves?

This ſingle Error, if I am not greatly deceived, has produced the whole Series of *Great Britain*'s expenſive Miſtakes for many Years paſſed. That we have been guilty of Miſtakes, the Event has conſtantly ſhewn; and that theſe Miſtakes have been very expenſive, the annual Eſtimate of the national Debt may as conſtantly demonſtrate. But it is much eaſier to find the Fault, than in our preſent Circumſtances, and under our preſent Engagements, to rectify it: That muſt be a Work of deep Conſideration; and muſt be undertaken too by thoſe who have Power to apply, as well as Skill to invent a Remedy, if ever any laſting Benefit reſults from ſuch an Attempt.

I intended this only as a general Diſcourſe, and therefore what little I have to add, ſhould be of the ſame general Tendency as what I have already written. If I were to deviate from this Rule, it ſhould be to make ſome Remarks on the various Negotiations with which the Papers have been filled the laſt Six Months, concerning the Election of a King of the *Romans*. What Reader, who was quite a Novice in the political State of *Europe*, would not have concluded from thoſe Advices, that *Great Britain* was not much leſs concerned in the Succeſſion to the Imperial Crown, than in that to her Own? Will not a little Reflection on the Picture already drawn, and on the late Tranſactions in G——y, induce one to think, that an *Engliſh* M***r who could enter deeply into thoſe Tranſactions, and make

them the principal Object of his Concern, was rather acting the Part of a Busy-body, a Meddler in other Men's Matters, than of a true and genuine Politician?

It is the Unhappiness of almost every State, especially where there is any Liberty, that the People of it are generally divided into two great Factions, which perhaps are again subdivided into several smaller Parties. But those are the happy Few in such Countries, who have Independency, Fortune, Wisdom, and Resolution enough to be of no Party but that of the Constitution, and to avoid all the Heats and Violences which are the natural Consequences of factious Divisions. If such Men have been formerly called *Trimmers* in *England*, it can only prove, that the Word *Trimmer*, when so applied, is no Term of Disgrace.

The great Commonwealth of *Europe*, for at least 200 Years pass'd, has been divided into two as violent Factions as ever the *Whigs* and *Tories* were in *England*, or the Hats and Caps have lately been in *Sweden*. *Great Britain*, more than any other State, has it in her Power to be a Trimmer betwixt those Factions; and in scarce any other Character ought she to be concerned with them at all. It was in this Character that we first intermeddled with the Quarrels betwixt the two Houses of *Austria* and *Valois*, and in this Character only should we have continued to interpose betwixt the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, which succeeds that of *Valois* on the Throne of *France*. In a Word, it is this Character alone that can give us Weight, and keep us from that Depression, by a Reverse of Fortune, which we would endeavour to ward off from others, but sensibly felt ourselves at the End of the last War in *Flanders*.

Shortly will be published,

(Continued to the present Time)

AN Historical Account of the first forming *New Forest* in Hampshire, by William the 1st, by some called the Conqueror, &c. &c. &c. and *Richmond New Park* in the County of Surry, by King Charles the 1st, &c. &c. &c. The Opposition that was made against making both one and the other, and the Fate that attended those two Princes and their Families. In which will be introduced an Inquiry into the Origin of Forests, Parks, &c. Embellished with a View, curiously engraved, of the Ministers and Churchwardens, &c. pasting over the Park-Wall, to assert their Rights, and mark their Boundaries in the Presence of a certain petty Tyrant.

Long Forbearance increases Injuries.——
Swift Resentment cuts off Dallying.——

Addressed to the worthy Citizens of London.

LONDON.

Wednesday his Excellency the Duke of Lavarre, Marquis de Mirepoix, (Ambassador from France) arrived at his House in Grosvenor Square, with a grand Retinue from Hanover.

The same Day their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle arrived at their House in Lincoln's Inn Fields, from thence. And

His Majesty is daily expected, the Coaches lying on the Essex and Kentish Roads, to wait his Arrival.

The Parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday the 25th of this Instant, is further prorogued to Thursday the 22d of next November.

Thursday Morning the Charter for establishing the Corporation of the Free British Fishery was opened and read at Fishmonger's Hall in the Presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c.

At the same Time, Prince George was presented with the Freedom of the Fishmonger's Company.

The Prince went thro' the City to Fishmonger's Hall, preceeded by his Footmen, Watermen, &c. to the Number of near fifty, and left his Gaards at Temple Bar, where they waited 'till his return.

Tuesday a Court of Common-Council was held at Guild-hall, when the Committee, to whom the Dispute between the Masters and Free Journeymen of this City was referr'd, presented a Bill for Power to be vested in the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to grant Licenses for employing Foreigners to such Masters as shall satisfactorily make it appear they cannot get Freemen; and, after it was read, a Motion was made, and carried, that the same be printed and sent to all the Common-Council, that they may be the better enabled to judge of the Expediency of the said Bill, and form their Intentions of assenting and dissenting to the passing thereof.

Wednesday was held a general Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, when they came to a Resolution to lend the Government a Sum of Money at 3 per Cent. to pay of all the unsubscribed Bank Annuities and the Money borrowed on Wrought Plate, the whole amounting to One Million Thirty-two Thousand Three Hundred and odd Pounds, which the Bank is to be paid out of the Surplus that may arise from the Sinking Fund; and this to be secured by an Act of Parliament, or a Clause in some Act, for that Purpose.

The vacant Regiments of Horse-Guards Blue, Colonel Lee's of Foot in Ireland, and Gen. Phillips's in the Leeward-Islands, will be filled up as soon as his Majesty comes home.

Wednesday came Advice, that the Dragon, Spencer, a Ship of about 300 Tons, bound from Petersburgh to London, laden with Hemp and Iron, was lately burnt off Flamborough-head. The Crew, sixteen in number, when they found it impossible to save the Ship, got into their Boat, and were fortunately taken up by a Dutch Vessel, and carried to Amsterdam.

Extract of a Letter from Hallifax *in* Nova Scotia, *dated August 6.*

"The Town of Hallifax is brought to a great Perfection, being large and spacious, and enclosed by five Forts. The Governor is preparing to settle a Place called Chignecto, lately inhabited by neutral French, who most of them have deserted it. The principal Occasion of this is, that we have got no improved Land near us, and there are many thousand cultivated Acres. As it is in an Enemy's Country, we are sending up all Lascelles's Regiment, and 500 Forces more, besides near 20 Sail of Vessels round with Stores, &c. At first we were at the Mercy of the Indians, who cut off a good many of our People; but now we have got 4 or 5 Forts made up in the Country, and such large Parties of Men, who are enlisted for the purpose, with short Cloathing, Guns, small Axes, and scalping Knives, to range continually the Woods, and fight them with their own Woods. We have been successful in some late Engagements with them. We have taken some French whom we found assisting them, and brought in a French Sloop from the Bay of Fundy, carrying Provisions to them; so that we are entirely in a State of War. They sometimes come in great Bodies to the opposite Side of the Harbour, where they killed five, and carried four away, who went on shore one Sunday. We are often alarmed, and send out Parties, but they take Care immediately on being discovered, to betake themselves to the Woods, their surest Safeguard."

By a Letter from Yorkshire we have an Account, that the only Son of the late Sir Thomas De Viel, being out a Shooting, and having shot a Bird which fell into a River, endeavouring to take it out, he unhappily fell in, and was drowned.

The several Contractors for lighting the Lamps in the Streets of this City are admonished to take Care that their Servants do their Duty in a better manner than has been practised for some time past, as the Lives and Properties of the Inhabitants greatly depend on it; otherwise, the Deputies of the Wards will be made acquainted (very particularly) with their Neglects.

The Damage done to the Spire of St. Bride's Church in Fleetstreet by the late Earthquake, being entirely repair'd, the Ball and the Weather Cock new gilt, the Scaffolding is taken down, and the Bells will be permitted to ring as usual. On the very Summit of the Spire is engraved, *Repaired Anno Domini* 1750.

Tuesday upwards of forty Persons were convicted at the Excise Office, for retailing Spirituous Liquors without License, and fined in the Penalty of 10*l.* each.

On Sunday last a melancholy Accident happened to a young Lady of Fortune, about 13 Years of Age, at an eminent Boarding-School in this City. The Lady had an Inflammation in one of her Eyes, for which an Apothecary was applied to. He ordered two Bottles, one to anoint the Part inflamed, the other Drops to be taken inwardly: But by mistake, what was to be used outwardly, she took inwardly, which was of such a Nature that it immediately flung her into violent Convulsions, which held her for two Hours, when she expired in most dreadful Agonies, to the great Grief of her inconsolable Parents, and every one who knew her.

On Friday 7-Night two Fellows robbed several Persons in Oxford Road. The last Person they attacked, making Resistance, they were pursued, and one of them taken; and on Saturday he was admitted an Evidence against three that were taken that Morning at their Lodgings in St. Giles's. And

On Sunday four more of this Gang were taken in Clerkenwell, on the Information of this Evidence.

The Coroner's Iuquest, after two Meetings upon the Murder of Mr. Eames, have brought in their Verdict Willful Murder against Persons unknown. The Watchman, and another Man, who were lately taken up, on Suspicion of the said Murder and Robbery, are discharg'd from Prison, no Bill being found against them, on the Coroner's Inquest.

Friday 7-night, about 11 o'Clock, three Villains stopt Mr. Clayton, an Attorney, as he was coming along Featherstone Buildings, and upon his calling for Assistance, one of them fired a Pistol, which wounded him in his Forehead; but being pursued, one of them (who says his Name is John Newcomb, that he is a Sailor, and lived at Green Bank, Wapping) was taken in Chancery-Lane, with a Hanger in his Hand, and was secured for that Evening; and being examined before Justice Fielding the next Morning, was by him committed to Newgate.

Last Tuesday se'nnight some Stables in Bolton [illegible] Piccadilly, were broke open, and five Coachmen's [illegible] Coats stolen from thence, and all the Harness cut to [illegible] and the Brass Work carried off; and on Monday [illegible] Postilion to a Nobleman was committed, by Henry [illegible] Esq; to the Gatehouse for the same, who confess[illegible] stealing the said Great Coats, and selling them, to an [illegible] Cloaths Man for 6 s.

Tuesday one Alexander Williams and Francis Jones [illegible] taken at a House in Church-Lane, Whitechapel, they [illegible] ing stolen that Morning some Wearing Apparel, and [illegible] Things out of a Vessel lying off Limehouse. One of [illegible] had a Coat on, which was stolen from the aforesaid V[illegible] They are known to be old Offenders, the former [illegible] lately returned from Transportation before his Ti[illegible] expired.

On Saturday one Mary Evans was taken and com[illegible] to Prison for stabbing her Husband on Thursday 7-Nig[illegible] Tan-Alley, Gray's-Inn-Lane, in so dangerous a m[illegible] that his Life is despaired of.

Letters from Lisle in France say, that they have [illegible] blished a public Hospital there, in which all such poo[illegible] ple, as used to be continually begging about the Stree[illegible] obliged to work at different Employments. This M[illegible] is pursued throughout all French Flanders, and it wer[illegible] be wished, that something of the same kind was est[illegible] in this City.

We hear from Paris, that the Inhibition on gil[illegible] Boxes, Watches, Buttons, and all manner of such W[illegible] is in a short time to be taken off; and that any Perso[illegible] shall be seen to sell or expose any of them to Sale after [illegible] 8th of November next, will be punished to the u[illegible] Severity of the Law. As several of these Wares are [illegible] daily sold for Gold, it is to be hoped that the above [illegible] will succeed.

We have an Account from Leghorn, of an Event [illegible] makes some Noise in Italy. A Gentleman of the Isl[illegible] of Corsica, of a small Estate, whose Name is Scipi[illegible] suspecting a Neighbour of his to be familiar with his W[illegible] stabbed him in the Street, not far from his own Door, [illegible] which he fled but was soon after taken, lodged in a Pl[illegible] of Security, and a French Soldier posted at the Door [illegible] his Room. This Soldier allowing him to walk in a li[illegible] Garden, he found means to make his Escape. The Fre[illegible] General de Curzay, upon this, ordered the Soldier to [illegible] shot, which Scipioni prevented, by surrendering himself. This Act of Generosity so struck the French General, [illegible] he changed the Sentence of Death which would have [illegible] wise passed upon the Corsican, into that of Imprisonm[illegible] for Life, and the Soldier was set at Liberty.

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona dated Oct. [illegible]

"We are just informed of the several Particulars of [illegible] Engagement which happened some Days ago in the Straig[illegible] of Gibralter, between an English Vessel and an Alger[illegible] Corsair with 46 Port-Holes, tho' mounted only with [illegible] Guns. The Algerine at first Sight of the English[illegible] discharged one of his Cannon, in order to oblige him [illegible] come to and produce his Passports. The English Capta[illegible] perceiving the Enemy an Algerine, and being determined [illegible] admit of no Visit, as he was incapable of sailing away, [illegible] Wind being against him, prepared himself as well as [illegible] could for standing out an Engagement.

The Algerine finding no Salute returned to his first [illegible] charge, immediately fired a second; and having the Wind [illegible] in his Stern, he ran full sail towards the Englishman, wh[illegible] finding his Enemy within Gun shot, gave him at once [illegible] Broad-side, and then immediately tacking about, ma[illegible] use of his small Arms with such good Conduct and Succe[illegible] that he swept off in an Instant all that appeared upo[illegible] Deck.

These two smart and unexpected Attacks put the Alg[illegible] rine in such Consternation that it was some Time before [illegible] one Soul appeared on Deck. The Turks however to d[illegible] monstrate that their whole Crew was not destroyed, at l[illegible] made the best Fire they could, which was but faint, at th[illegible] Englishman. Upon a fresh Attack the Englishman de[illegible] stroyed the best Part of the Corsairs Tackle and kill[illegible] some of their Hands besides.

Upon this the Englishman determined to board the Vessel; and notwithstanding there were about threescore Turks upon Deck, the English Captain, at the Head only of 25 of his Men with Sword in Hand, and Pistols in their Girdles, having grappled, jumped into the Corsair and soon overcame the Turks. The Captain then began to rumage the Ship, but perceiving the Prize was worth little, and that he had only rid the Seas of an insolent Pirate, returned to his own Vessel, and had no sooner got clear of the Algerine, which he left on Fire, but she blew up in the Air."

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, Oct. 27, N. S.

"It is believed for certain, that the Election of a King of the Romans will come on next Spring; and we hear from Vienna, that they are making rich Liveries for the Archduke Joseph's Houshold. It is certain that his Majesty has secured the Majority of Votes in the Electoral College, so that we doubt not but Matters will go very well."

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's Houſe in May-Fair the Middle of October laſt, to an Apothecary's in South Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral. ——Several Perſons, belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many Others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May Fair New Chapels, to be detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every Thing they have ſaid proceeds only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn on the Left Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea, as uſual, any Time 'till four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May Fair, near Hyde Park-Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 12. O. S. The Earl of Albemarle, we are informed, deſigns to take a Tour to England ſoon after the King of Great Britain ſhall be returned thither from Hanover.

From the Paris Alamain, Oct. 30. N. S.

The Princeſs, Daughter of the Dauphin, died a few Days ago. She was born Aug. 26.

By the great Pains which M. de Rouille, the Secretary of State for Maritime Affairs, has taken, we hear that by the Spring there will be 80 Ships of the Line ready for Sea.

HOLLAND.

Hague, Oct. 18. O. S. Admiral Anſon and Lord Sandwar arrived here this Morning, and intend to ſtay here 'till they receive Advice that the King is ſet out from Hanover, which it's very likely may be the 29th or 30th of this Month.

This Day are publiſhed,

THE Eight Volumes of Letters writ by a Turkiſh Spy, who lived forty-five Years undiſcovered at Paris: Giving an account of moſt Tranſactions in Europe, and discovering ſeveral Intrigues of the Chriſtian Courts, eſpecially those of France.

The Tatlers, 4 vols.
The Spectators, 8 vols.
The Guardians, 2 vols.
The Craftſman, 14 vols.
The Works of Mr. John Oldham; together with his Remains. Two Volumes. To this Edition are added ſome Memoirs of his Life. Adorned with Cuts.
The Works of Mr. Tho. Southerne. In Two Volumes. Containing, The Loyal Brother: or, the Perſian Prince. The Diſappointment: or, the Mother in Faſhion. Sir Anthony Love: or, the Rambling Lady. The Wives Excuſe: or, Cuckolds make themſelves. The Maids laſt Prayer: or, Any rather than fail. The Fatal Marriage: or, the Innocent Adultery. Oroonoko. The Fate of Capua. And the Spartan Dame.
The Works of Mr. Thomas Otway. In Two Volumes. Containing of his Plays, Poems, and Love Letters.
Mr. Mountford's Plays. In Two Volumes. Containing, The Injured Lovers: or, the Ambitious Father. The Succeſsful Stranger. Greenwich Park. Edward the Third. Dr. Fauſtus. And Lewis the Second, and fair Roſamond. To which is prefix'd, The Memoirs of the Life of Mountford.
Love Letters between a Nobleman and his Siſter; with the Hiſtory of their Adventures.
Rowland's Gazetteer, or Newſman's Interpreter.
Croxall's Æſop Fables.
Gay's Poems, and other Works.
Theſaurus Dramaticus: Containing all the celebrated Paſſages, Similes, Deſcriptions, and other Poetical Beauties, in our famous Engliſh Plays, 2 vols.
Seneca's Morals, by way of Abſtract. With a Diſcourſe under the Title of an After-Thought.
Fables of Æſop, and other Antient Mythologiſts. With Morals and Reflections.
The Colloquies of Eraſmus.
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The only ſhort and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY and all Scorbutic Humours, tho' arrived to the higheſt or moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without a ſenſible Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is generally adviſed, altho always found rather to encreaſe and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

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And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they aſſuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes, which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illneſſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and clean the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient pleaſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

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THE Bane of Virility in the one Sex, and Deſtroyer of Fertility in the other, whether from ill cur'd Venereal Infections (than which nothing is more common) or from inordinate Coition, or Self-Pollution (that curſed School Wickedneſs, which ſpoils all our Youth, by nipping their Manhood in the Bud) or from involuntary Emiſſions a Nights in the Sleep, or in the Day Time upon Stool or with the Urine, or from Falls, Blows, Strains, Wrenches, or the like, which drain and dry up the Seminals, and wither, as it were the Generative Faculties, cauſing Impotency in Men, the Fluor Albus, and Barrenneſs in Women, (or but a weakly, ſickly Off-spring if any) and in the long Run (by impoveriſhing the Blood and Spirits) Melancholy, Vapours, Decays of Nature, and Conſumptions.

No Medicine can be more pleaſant to take, nor any Thing upon Earth more effectual for the Purpoſes; for let the Imbecility be ever ſo great, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, and be either in the Parts Spermatick Veſſels, or Back, with Pain, or without, it certainly Cures, by reviving and enriching the Blood and Spirits, comforting, nouriſhing, and repleniſhing the Reins and Seminals, and ſtrengthning and reſtoring the Genital Parts in both Sexes, how much ſoever weakned, rendred cold, or deadned, and bringing them to their natural Force, Warmth, and Vigour, by thickening and fertilizing the Seed which before was thin, wateriſh, or yelloviſh, and conſequently inſufficient, either for Procreation or the Act of it.

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By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick, that ainst CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, this, in itſelf, is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculi Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſide; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common *Preparations* of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, bringeth about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

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THE ſhorteſt, ſafe, and regular Cure, this Day in the World, from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt inveterate Degree of it, by a Medicine as pleaſant to take, and as eaſy in its Operation as it is effectual in its Cure; ſo that the unfortunate Patient gets ſuddenly and ſurprizingly well, without Diſtaſte to his Palate, the leaſt Diſorder of Body, or any Confinement whatever. This is that great Remedy, now ſo well known and long experienced to be truly infallible, and is the Grand ANTI-SIPHYLICON that Radcliffe and Garth uſed to ſay would totally extirpate the Venereal Diſeaſe from the Face of the Earth, were it but univerſally known, and properly taken. Freſh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their cruel attendant Symptoms, it preſently cures; and if taken in Time, even prevents their taking Place. It is a ſafe, gentle, and pleaſant Family Purge, even for Children as well as grown Perſons, in all Caſes where Purging is neceſſary; nor can the deepeſt Scurvy, Rheumatiſm, Gout, Evil, or Leproſy, ſtand before it, but are pleaſantly cured and thoroughly extirpated by it, as well as the higheſt and moſt inveterate State of the confirmed Venereal Diſeaſe; which, with all its moſt raging Symptoms, it ſoon eradicates, reſtoring Health, Strength, and Vigor to the Body. Thoſe who once take it, will never have Recourſe to any Thing elſe. One Pot in moſt Caſes is ſufficient for a Cure.

Price 6s. a Pot, ſealed up with a Book of Inſtructions, by which all Perſons may fully underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poiſon is rooted out of their Bodies. Note, This Grand Anti-Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters anſwered unleſs Poſt-paid.

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But the taking one Bottle of it only demonſtrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients ſoon finds all Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and ſhaking, or Reſolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulſive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vaniſh and return no more, and this, though theſe Diſeaſes have been of many Years ſtanding, and whether occaſioned by long Illneſs, faſt Living, hard drinking, or any other Cauſe; for it performs all that can be wiſhed for in Nervous Caſes, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digeſtion, occaſions laudable Chyle, attennuates the Blood and Juices, cauſes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Veſſels, revives and increaſes the Spirits, warms, comforts, ſtrengthens, and replenifhes the Brain and whole Nervous Syſtem, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs reſtored to their priſtine Steadineſs and Strength, and the Palſy and all Paralitick Diſorders and Nervous Decays ſuddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themſelves, and all about them.

This ſovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be ſold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

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WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, ſo as never to return again, be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as remedying the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, flaſhing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirits, and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe fomach fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions at large.

For the direct Cure of IMBECILLITY *or* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *whether occaſioned, by* Pollutio ſui, *Seminal Weakneſſes of any kind, or any other Defect of the Generative Faculties.*

And alſo

Of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from draining Weakneſſes, Coldneſs of Conſtitution, or any other Cauſe whatever.*

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PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The higheſt, richeſt, and moſt powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men, and Barrenneſs in Women, in the Univerſe, and which it at once accompliſhes without the leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thouſands have experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raiſing all the Fluids from their languid depreſſed State, to one more florid and ſparkling; opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently replenifhing the criſpy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how exceedingly and ſuddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Diſpoſition baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion.

Abundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by faſt living, Strains, or Self Abuſes, had render'd themſelves incapable of Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now bleſt with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It reſtiſies all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even ſeems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it ſelf.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 5s. a Bottle, ſealed up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very beſt Method and Medicines in uſual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumpiton of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumptions which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they muſt aſſuredly way, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſs of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the abovemention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will be compleat Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, This fam'd Balſamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceaſed) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, againſt the Eaſt-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamic Electuary. No Letters anſwer'd, unleſs Poſt-paid.

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